

**LevelupIAS Sociology Programme
(Nishat Sir)**

**Heartiest Congratulations to
Mudita Bansal
AIR - 44**

**LevelupIAS Sociology Results
2 in Top 10, 5 in Top 50, and
8 in Top 100**

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<https://t.me/SociologyOptionalAnswerWriting>

SOCIOLOGY TEST SERIES 2024**TEST 03**Time Allowed: **Three Hours**Maximum Marks: **250****Question Paper Specific Instructions:**

- There are **EIGHT** questions in the question paper divided in two sections printed in **ENGLISH**.
- Question **1** and **5** are compulsory. You can attempt any **THREE** out of the remaining, Choosing at least **ONE** Question from each section.
- The number of marks carried by a question /part is indicated against it.
- Word limits in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Content is more important than content length.

Section A**Q.1)** Comment on the following in about **150** words each:**10x5=50**

- (a) According to Durkheim, 'the essence of religion is division of the world into sacred & profane'. Why did he say so?
- (b) Describe the major theoretical perspectives on family.
- (c) Problematize the secularization thesis in the context of Indian society.
- (d) Describe relevance of cultural lag in contemporary times.
- (e) What is cult? Explain the growth of cults in the contemporary world.

Q.2) (a) Describe the interplay of globalisation and nation state in present-day societies. Has globalisation weakened the autonomy of nation-states?

(20 marks)

(b) Explain how the pattern of patriarchy is being altered in a family and at the workplace in the present context.

(20 marks)

(c) Social conflict is both a cause and a consequence of social change. Explain.

(10 marks)

Q.3) (a) Describe the life cycle of a social movement. Describe various factors that lead to decline of a social movement?

(20 marks)

(b) Are all world religions patriarchal? Substantiate your answer with examples.

(20 marks)

(c) Discuss AM Shah's household dimension to family.

(10 marks)

- Q.4)** (a) What is new in 'new social movements? Elaborate your answer with special reference to India. (20 marks)
- (b) Technology has accelerated the process of development and dependency. Discuss. (20 marks)
- (c) What, according to Irawati Karve, are the major differences between North Indian and South Indian Kinship Systems? (10 marks)

Section B

Q.5) Answer the following in about **150** words each:

10x5=50

- (a) Describe briefly the core differences between Weber and Durkheim on their analysis of religion.
- (b) Does the institution of marriage continue to be sacred in Indian society?
- (c) Describe circulation of elites and its relevance in Indian society.
- (d) What do you understand by Froebel's notion of 'New International Division of labor'? What is New about it?
- (e) State the reasons for various religious beliefs and practices in pre-modern societies.
- Q.6)** (a) Feminism requires us to recognise that "women" is neither a stable nor a homogeneous category. Does intersectionality as a universal framework help us to capture this complexity? Analyze keeping Indian society in context. (20 marks)
- (b) Sociologists argue for democratization of science and technology for inclusive development. Comment. (20 marks)
- (c) Discuss Amartya Sen's idea of Development as Freedom briefly. How did it fundamentally alter the discourse of development? (10 marks)
- Q.7)** (a) Feminist scholars argue that 'New media' is masculine and hence reinforces structural hierarchies rather than reconfiguring them. Comment. (20 marks)
- (b) What is new in 'new social movements? Elaborate your answer with special reference to India. (20 marks)
- (c) Discuss the importance of 'power elite' in democracy. (10 marks)
- Q.8)** (a) Structural functionalism was one the most dominant paradigm in Sociological lexicon till mid-20th century. What are the reasons for collapse of this paradigm? (20 marks)
- (b) Describe Weiner's notion of 'community association'? How does it shape the dynamics of democracy? (20 marks)
- (c) Education reproduces inequalities. Describe with example. (10 marks)

Sociology Test Series 2024

Test 03

Name	Mudita Bansal	Date	30 July 2024
Email Id.		Mobile No.	
UPSC Roll No.			

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions:

- There are **EIGHT** questions divided in **TWO SECTIONS** printed in **ENGLISH**.
- Candidate has to attempt **FIVE** questions in all.
- Questions No. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, any **THREE** are to be attempted choosing at least **ONE** question from each section.
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.
- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Mobile No).

Q.No.	Parts	a	b	c	d	e	Total Marks of Question
1		5.5	5	4.5	5.5	5	25.5
2							
3							
4		11	10.5	5.5			27
5		5.5	6	4.5	5.5	6	27.5
6		11.5	11	5			27.5
7		11.5	12	6			29.5
8							
Grand Total							137

Start Time: 9am

End Time: 11:55am

Mode of Examination: Online ☐ Offline ☐

Evaluation Date:

Parameters	Excellent	Good	Average	Below Average
Attempts	✓			
Content Quality		✓		
Structure and Flow		←→		
Presentation		✓		
Language		←→		

If you have any subject related or answer writing related query/doubt, then please write here:

Feedback

- ① Prioritize usage of keywords, & start your points with core demand hitting keywords.
- ② Always box your subheads for visibility.
- ③ Don't overwrite critics (1-2 are enough, if not explicitly asked)
- ④ Define also taken for granted terms (e.g. taboos/superstitions).

— Overall, content is decent

↳ most your intros are spot on (with well defined keywords)

Good luck!

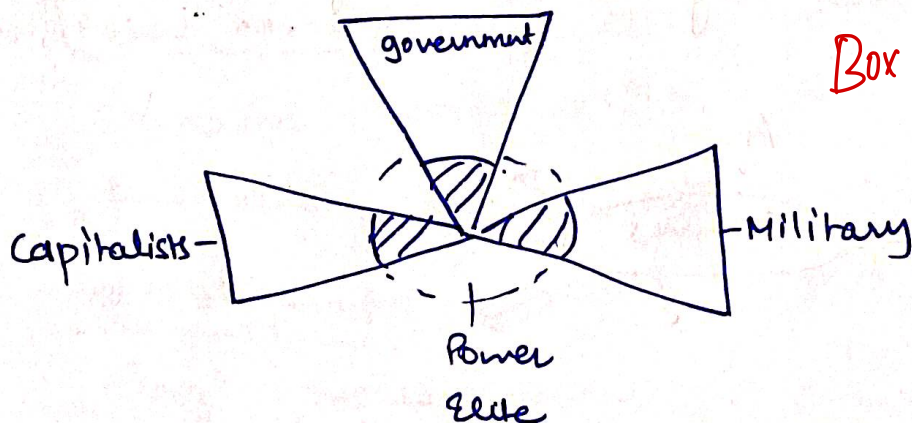
Q (a)

According to CW Mills, Power elite is a Quasi-Hereditary caste. Clarify.

CW Mills in his 'The Power Elite' explained power concentration in US, with ~~remarkable~~ similarities to caste system of India.

Power elite theory of Mills

CW Mills argues that power is concentrated with people (elites) who command elite 'pivotal' post in important institutions ^{relevant} ~~ed~~ - white protestant men



Mills important institutions

Power elite a Quasi Hereditary caste

① Endogamy: The elite maintain closure by endogamy and hence exclusive (similar to caste)

② Closed group; like caste, the power elite is a closed group with limited upward mobility.

③ Power dynamics: As dominant castes command power, so do the power elite, who rule over majority

④ Similar background and lifestyles maintained, increasing engagement; parallels commensality of caste.

Hence, power elites have been considered quasi castes. Since the power is not ascriptive but command based, it does not resemble caste. The 'Purity-pollution' theory also remains invalid.

add:
- inter generation
transmission
of power
- elite self
recruitment

5/2
10

(b) Space for Ques.

New Religious movements refer to the post industrial, post materialist, individualistic increasing after 1950s in form of sects, cults, and other sporadic acts.

Box your subheads.

Conditions responsible for new religious movements include:

-) Increasing digital penetration / social media leads to faster mobilization of masses for charismatic personalities
eg: Sadhguru's popularity
-) Rising alienation and disenchantment in the rapidly globalizing world has led to search for solace in new religious movements (eg - Brahm Kumaris)

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1) Sects and cults rising due to opposition to 'Theodicy of Disprivilege' which justifies suffering in life for better after life [Weber]

2) Industrialization and rationalization has resulted in rise of new religious movements to manage anxiety (Steve Bruce) eg- vipasana

Add
(1) Charismatic leadership
(2) Decline of traditional institutions

Fundamentalism due to perceived threat to culture has rapidly used social media for new religious movements (Abulhasan Ali Nadwi)

religion, not NRM

3) Relative deprivation and amplification of precipitating factor and strain aids new religious movements (eg- Sachar Committee on Muslims)

show is this an eg of NRM?

new Religious movements are an outcome of dynamic society and aim to bring or restrict modern changes.

(C) Q.

Weber in his seminal work 'Economy and Society' defines power as the ability to influence others to carry out will, despite the will against it by actors performing ~~the~~ social action. (eg - ?)

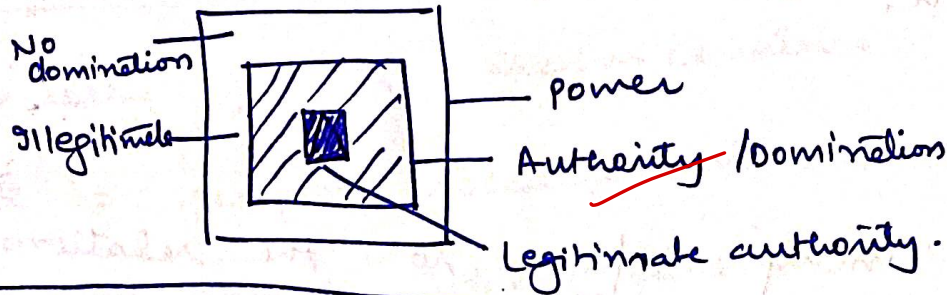
Weber establishes a detailed relationship between power, domination and legitimacy as follows:

→ Power and domination

Weber calls domination as the probability of getting one's orders obeyed. Hence, domination authorizes power in a legitimate

way .

Power dynamics



Domination and legitimacy

→ The authority / domination may be traditional, Charismatic or legal rational if it is legitimate.

Illegitimate authority is coercive and by force. (eg - British colonizers)

Instances of Legitimate authority include.

a) Traditional : Authority by norms / traditions (eg - patriarchy, genocracy)

b) Charismatic of domination by perceived legitimacy / extraordinary qualities (eg - freedom fighters)

c) Legal Rational : Most rational form of domination by bureaucracy (eg - managers)

→ this visibility is needed for all 3 types. Weber's power theory assumes a zero

sum game of domination and holds important insights.

6 1/2
10

(Demand)
Need is
to show
correlation
b/w
3 ideas

(eg)
Traditional
authority

Domination
over
general
populace

Power
of
church

(d) Q.

kinship refers to the relations of conjugal or consanguinity or fictive kins, considered relatives.

Traditional kinship patterns of joint families have been changing with new emerging trends!

→ new forms of kinship such as

border kins (eg wageh border),

social media kins (eg garnig clan),

blended / surragecy kins are being observed.

→ Existing kinship patterns are weakening with increasing stress and anxiety (Edmund Leach)

Box
your
subheads.

Expand
more
types.

queer kinship
common honor line

> Divorce rates have been rising especially in the western countries due to simpler procedures and reducing taboos. Giddens calls it 'plastic love'.

Link with
kinship
pattern
specifically

> Families are becoming more symmetrical with both working partners (Willmott & Young)

> Decision making within families becoming filiocentric from patriarchal.

- chosen
kin
providing
extended
social networks

> Households changing to neolocal families and reducing patri-kin houses.

> Sologamy, homosexuality, blended families changing marriages and conjugal relations.

> weekend families and internet families with rising digitization and globalization.

Kinship is a dynamic institution which evolves based on other socio-cultural factors.

5/2
10

(e)

Q.

Sylvia Walby criticizes education for reproducing existing inequalities including patriarchy. Education while can be a source of social mobility has often attracted such criticism.

Education reproduces social inequalities

> Exclusion from quality education by lower classes perpetuates inequality and a culture of poverty (Oscar Lewis)

class

eg Poor kids can't go to Ivy League schools

> Patriarchal mindset re-enforces stereotypes

gender

about division of work and role allocation within family (Walby)

eg women often shown cooking

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→ Skilling - demand mismatch due to anomic pedagogy further reduces employment opportunities (eg- 43% gap in skills)

(Ivan Illich calls for need for de-schooling to promote creative learning and new mobility opportunities)

→ Rural - urban divide results in digital poverty, excluding students and reproducing existing inequalities.

Yet, education does play a partial role in reducing inequalities.

→ Sensitization and socialization about values of equality for all.

→ Women education has led to class mobility and feminization of workforce

→ Education helps improve status and life chances (warner) eg- UPSC

→ Creates consciousness about stratification (eg- Ambedkar)

Education is the tool to transform the world and needs to reflect equality.

Need more dimensions

- caste
- language
- religion

↓
leading to inequality in education

need is to show how education leads to inequality [solutions can be mentioned in conclusion]

1-2 pts are sufficient here.

5/10

4 (a)

Q.

Durkheim in his seminal work
'Elementary Form of Religious Life'
defined religion as a unified system
of beliefs and practices related to a
Sacred, that ~~binds into~~ community
called church those who adhere to
them.

Well defined.

Durkheim studied religion amongst
Arunta tribes, a primitive society,
as he believed traditional societies
reflect complex realities. His key
findings 'included':

+ simpler
religions
also
cover the
same
fundamental
principles.

→ Religion consists of a 'sacred' and
'profane'

→ Sacred is a totem that is kept

aside and forbidden, believed to possess supernatural qualities.

↳ Hence called Religion (totemism).

➤ Profane is everything else that's mundane and ordinary; worships sacred.

➤ Durkheim found ~~that~~ when the tribes gathered around totem, they felt (collective effervescence) i.e. an excited state and believed totem to be source.

➤ Hence, Religion is ~~nothing~~ but the manifestation of society itself as easier to worship totem than society.

Essence of Religion

Durkheim gave following as essence and functions

➤ Social cohesion and solidarity the key functions of religion by creating sense of belongingness in community.

➤ Social Controls exercised by sacred

Simply club these core-points with "essences".

Add:
+ Tokemism
+ Cognitive
thought

over followers, maintaining social harmony

- > Euphoria experienced by followers.
- > Religion provides solace in life crisis, preventing destabilization of society
- > Religion exists sui-generis to individuals who comprise it.

give
examples.

Durkheim's religion and essence however has attracted critical analysis

- > Tribal population findings may have lower reliability and validity
- > Malinowski challenges for not visiting Arundel.
- > Hamilton highlights disintegration and dysfunctional aspects of religion like fundamentalism and wars.
- > Doesn't explain religions in absence of totems.

1-2
pts
are enough
here.

yet, Durkheim's theories have inspired works like Robert Bellah's civil religion and continues to be widely discussed.

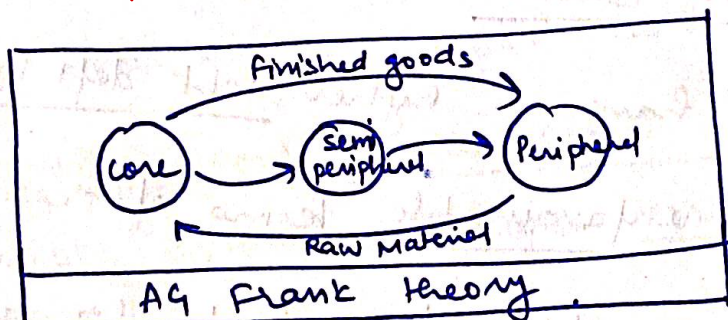
11
20

(b)

Q.

development refers to the progressive
growth of a society in favourable
direction. A.G. Frank gave dependency
theory in Latin America to show
how development is a zero sum game.

relevant.



well depicted

→ zero sum game means rise in power
of one inadvertently leads to fall
in development of another.

→ In the globalized world, A.G. Frank
claims developed countries (core)
have developed rapidly but at
the cost of development of
underdeveloped countries (peripheral).

→ metropolis.

→ satellite.

➤ Peripheral countries are forced to supply less value raw material / semi finished products and ~~receive~~ higher value finished products ~~from~~ core countries.

➤ This results in development of core countries like USA, and underdevelopment of poor countries like former colonies who

↳ have a higher debt defi burden

↳ unfavourable terms of trade.

↳ poverty and underdevelopment

USA has the highest debt burden!

➤ Hence, developed countries prioritize their development, making underdeveloped dependent on them, reducing their development ⇒ zero sum game.

Avoid repeating this, rather explore more dimensions

➤ The theory has been supported by Samir Amin for Middle East and Wallerstein in world system theory

UPSC

Furthermore, developed countries maintain development by agile innovation, restricted technology transfer and control over international institutions like IMF, WB, reducing the development of underdeveloped as can be seen by rampant poverty inequality.

neocolonialism

Please expand these points. Need is to show zero sum nature of dev. via

However, development as zero sum game has been widely challenged as:

- ① Rowston and Daniel Lerner discuss trickle down effect with HYV seeds and funding.
- ② Doesnt explain growth of Singapore, a former colony.
- ③ Doesnt explain failure of other non-colonial countries and their underdevelopment. (Gunnar Myrdal)
- ④ Dependency has helped in mutual development and cooperation (Amartya Sen)
- ⑤ Global South is developing together.

The zero sum game of development stands partially applicable in a world of Vasudev kutumbham.

Frank's theory: Dimensions to be covered: Health, Climate Migration (Boatrain), debt financing

show zero sum game here.

10/20

well covered points though 2-3 are sufficient

(c)

Social media's penetration has rapidly increased in the post liberalized world and (forms a fertile ground for social movements). (Social movements refer to sustained collective action to bring or restrain a social change).

→ no need to repeat question

well defined.

Social media a fertile ground

→ Amplification of strain: The strain theory of Niel Smelser requires generalized belief for movement. Social media's wide reach helps in creating the belief.

eg Porsche case → strain of justice & corruption

decent

→ Resources mobilization

eg.

Social media helps undertake lower funding campaigns with increasing popularity of leadership by charismatic

personalities using internet

eg) Anna Hazare campaign's reach more due to social media.

➤ Wider participant base

Social media helps transcend boundaries to mobilize participants in movement (eg - All Eyes on Rafah globally observed).

➤ Conduciveness and limited control

Anonymity and lesser legislation | political controls make it conducive to execute movement.

➤ eg) #Black Lives Matter beyond control of whites (govt.).

However, social media does create challenges for social media movements given radicalization, polarization and cyber trolling.

Yet, social media does provide a breeding ground for successful social movements to drive change across multi-dimensional challenges.

Add:

+ funding means

+ global support

well covered dimension of downside.

5/10

Q. a)

Secularization refers to the reducing significance of religious beliefs and practices in public life (Bryon Wilson)

Thesis of secularisation

① Bryon Wilson says reducing attendance in church indicates secularization.

② Karel Dobbelare studied secularization at 3 levels

Macro

Secularism and increasing distance of State and Religion

Mezo

Changing nature of religious inst. from Religion to Social welfare like langars

Micro

Diluting collective beliefs at personal level (e.g. - Triple Talag)

③ August Comte and Weber gave similar ideas of secularization with rationalization in modern societies

move onto examination. ∈

no need to sketch the thesis part

well depicted

Secularization in India

The thesis of secularization is partially applicable to India.

① At Macro level: Indian Secularism promotes equal distance from all religions and not complete separation.

② Meso level: Minority Religious schools promote Religious teachings.
eg - Convent schools.

③ Micro level: Community sentiment prevails as can be seen with rising clashes on communal lines.
Also communal politics a unique feature of India.

eg - RSS, Babri Masjid case

India does not accept the global theory of secularization, more applicable to west. Instead, India believes in 'Sarva Dharma Sambhava' and equality for all.

how?
show via
eg of
law/
judiciary/
institutions

mention contemporary

eg → Nuh
communal
clash
recently

5/2
10

(b)

Weber in his 'Protestant Ethics and Rise of Capitalism' establishes Religion as a link between values and rational capitalism.

Weber uses his 'ideal type' method to create two ideal types of religion and rational capitalism for any ^{elective} ~~plural~~ causal affinity and causal relation.

Ideal types

Religious Belief	Rational capitalism
→ He used the <u>Protestant ethics</u> religious beliefs for ideal type	→ used the ideal <u>type of capitalism</u> in Europe.

Religion	capitalism
→ Protestants believed in <u>pre-determined</u> salvation whose name is unknown	→ <u>Individuality</u> and <u>self interest</u> was given priority.
→ <u>Wealth</u> was considered as a metric for <u>selection</u>	→ Profit was not spent but <u>re-invested</u> for <u>wealth generation</u> in rational capitalism
→ It was believed that <u>'notion of calling'</u> is real worship	→ <u>work ethic</u> and <u>hardwork</u> were important for rise of capitalism

Well covered points with clarity.

Using this high overlap between the two ideal types, Weber established religion as link between values and capitalism. And considered it a 'necessary cause' with substance and spirit in Europe. Lack of such Religious beliefs restricted rational capitalism in China and India according to him.

Well concluded, however, India/China part can be mentioned pre conclusion for visibility

6/10

5(1)

Same sex marriages refer to untraditional conjugal relations between two individuals of same sex, unlike traditional alliances. ~~Earlier~~ marriages were necessarily heterosexual in nature.

Issues associated with same sex marriages

① Unnatural division of labor according to Functionalists who use 'sex' as the basis of division of work and role allocation. *Please avoid generic theories*

② Conflict Theorists say same sex marriages form large industrial reserve armies as homosexuals usually unemployed (in good jobs) *70% not in good jobs*

③ Reproductive and Family roles need to be outsourced to surrogates / donors

↳ Blended families

(PTO)

write core points.

lead point with keywords

4 Social stigmatization and exclusion
deprives them of same opportunities
as others (eg - homosexuals usually
forced to stay away)

5 Traditional kinship bonds challenged,
which may lead to fundamentalism.

6 Marriage as a 'divine contract' between
'purush', 'shakti' in sacrament reduced.

yet same-sex marriages do have
positive functions.

1 Promotes solidarity amongst homosexual
community with rise of a new
civil Religion ⇒ stronger cohesion

2 upholds basic rights as proposed by
Locke and Voltaire to choose partner
of choice.

3 more symmetrical families with reducing
patriarchal biases.

4 new fictive kin with other same
sex couples

same sex marriages promote the idea of
'love is love' and need to be accepted in society

relevant
points.

Rather,
show
how
these
issues
are being
solved

eg SC's
judgement of
decriminalizⁿ
of homo-
sexuality.

4/10

Q. d)

Globalization refers to the interconnectedness of countries all over world for exchange of goods, services and information.

westernization has been considered an outcome of ~~globalization~~.

well defined
via
ideas & institutions

Globalization aids westernization

① Hegemony of western ideas as considered and portrayed superior (Gramsci)
~~by~~ white man's burden → focus on

② Glorification of western ideas via contemporary examples
digital modes (Netflix, Amazon) and migration (eg - burgers superior)

③ McDonaldization of local cultures due to MNCs and global networks and

institutions (Ritzer)

Relevant

④ Homogenization of local traditions with accessibility to goods and services

~~Pop culture / Taylor~~
~~swill popularity~~

over indigenous mirror

⑤ Dependency theorists say western countries use goods/ to promote neo-colonialism

IMF/tech/ and promote ideological supremacy and debt burden yet globalization has positively contributed to counter western ideas as well.

Expand this

need a separate subhead.

① Universalization of little traditions like Yoga and cultural food.

② Cultural diffusion across different countries, preserving root identities (eg - mini Punjab in Canada)

③ Assimilation of and parochialization of western ideas with domestic ideas (eg - vegetarianism also tikki only in India)

④ Global South rising as a counter institution to west (eg - BRICS, G4)

Hence, globalization has made the world a 'global village' with flow of western, middle and Eastern ideas and institutions

Add:
imposition via:
1) language
of education

5 1/2
10

5(e)

Patriarchy refers to the social system of oppression of women and their domination / exploitation (Am Oakley).

Religion is a set of unified beliefs and practices of the community related to a sacred. (Functionalists). *well defined*

Many world religions are considered patriarchal by their rituals.

① Christianity: Male God and virgin mary show male supremacy (Carol Christ).

② Hinduism: Uma Chakroberty calls it 'Brahminical patriarchy' with stereotypical rituals like Karwachauth and Kanyadaan.
Leela Gulati has studied the Devi-Dasi dichotomy. *founder makes*

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③ Simone De Beauvoir calls Religious patriarchies given their books/literature, interpretations are done by males

eg - Quran only read by men in Juma

④ Many religions have patriarchal rituals like denial of entry during menstrual leaves or purdah (Islam)

However, not all religions are patriarchal.

① Religions for socio-economic reforms like Brahmo Samaj and Arya Samaj promote women education.

② women commend status of 'Shakti' → Mother Earth a civil religion.

③ Some religions consider men and women as equal partners and not dominant.

Hence, religion continues to have religious patriarchy but it has been evolving with judicial intentions and education.

well covered points

Overall, good coverage of points

— runs in Buddhism

6/10

6 (a)

Religion refers to a set of unified beliefs and practices of a community related to a 'sacred'. Science is a body of knowledge based on facts and empirical analysis.

well defined

Science and religion have often been considered anti-thetical (Dawkins)

This is because of following differences.

Religion	Science
→ Believes in presence beyond <u>'observable' elements</u>	→ Considers only <u>'observable' elements</u> of world as material.
→ Sorokin says religion is <u>unquestionable faith</u>	→ Sorokin says science is based on <u>questionable hypothesis</u>
eg). women produce girls	eg) Men responsible for boy / girl ⇒ new <u>theories</u> and <u>innovations</u>

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→ Religion beliefs in 'abstract' ~~concepts~~

→ They are acceptable to only those who adhere to it (called community)

→ Uses rituals, customs and traditions

→ Rejects forces of modernity

→ Science beliefs in 'quantifiable' concepts.

→ universally acceptable principles of science (eg - gravity)

→ uses empirical data analysis, hypothesis testing and data collection.

→ Promotes modernity

Despite differences, Religion and science are not completely anti-thetical

→ Stephen Gould says religion gives meaning to life when science gives rationality (NOMA framework)

→ Scientific and rational institutions may be driven by religious beliefs such as Weber's Protestant ethics and spirit of capitalism study to show elective affinity between two.

Well covered point, keep it up.

(historical conjunction)

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→ Complementarity : Religion can play a role of 'solace' during life crisis when science fails (eg - miraculous recoveries)

→ Science disregards doubts but religions accepts and institutionalizes them } → mention in differences.
eg → puja of a new car

both have a quest for truth

→ Religion gives science hypothesis to test logical ends using different means
eg → why do dreams come?

→ Religion and science both have been causes of war (eg - bomb vs communism)

→ Steve Bruce says both religion and science complement each other in rise of new religious movements

eg → cults using social media

Both science and religion share a complex relationship and make partial realities of society (Philip Hefner)

well covered points overall

11 1/2
20

6 (b)

Patriarchy refers to a system of society with exploitation and oppression of women.

According to Sylvia Walby, there are six factors leading to patriarchy including culture and unpaid work.

Features of patriarchy

- ① Asymmetrical and conflicting interests between men and women.
- ② Developed during industrial economies where women were 'housewived'
[Ann Oakley's housewifification]
- ③ Sylvia Walby's 6 features of patriarchy

```
graph TD; A[Sylvia Walby's 6 features of patriarchy] --> B[Culture]; A --> C[unpaid work]; A --> D[violence]; A --> E[objectification]; A --> F[institutions]; A --> G[DOL];
```

Patriarchy manifests itself in interpersonal relations both within

household and at workplace according
to Arlie Hochschild's 'The second shift'

Patriarchy within Household

- ① Asymmetrical power dynamics where men have higher decision making authority than women (Leela Gulati)
eg) men decide number of children
- ② Role allocation: women are given more 'expressive roles' of care and service while men are given 'instrumental roles'
sex typification of work (use such key words)
- ③ Division of work women are forced into 'household' and 'cooking' chores, while men are breadwinners.
- ④ Violence women are subjected to domestic violence, female foeticide, and infanticide. Amartya Sen calls it missing women.

Patriarchy at workplace

① Sexual harassment at workplace commonly observed by men against women

② pink collarization and glass cliff show lower trust on women capability (Karina Ahrmad)

③ women's opinions often ignored and may even lead to mansplaining i.e. men explaining things to women she knows

④ Stereotype women to be weak and in complacent will promoting → glass ceiling ⇒ often leads to patriarchal bargain and low representation (both in boards and politics) (only 14% MPs)

Hence, patriarchy manifests itself across interpersonal relations both in public and private domains and need to be addressed. women Reservation Act in Parliament is a step in the right direction.

Explore this across :
↓
schools
↓
covers more dimensions

6 (4)

Science and technology play a key role in addressing age old stereotypes, superstitions and taboos using rational means.

→ define this

Role of Science and Tech in Taboos

Better
Structure
could be

① Questions the taboos and show irrationality using quantitative analysis, data collection and hypothesis testing (eg - cat crossing road bad) → addressed how by

Taboos flow S&T counter it

② Technological innovations help refute SS&T taboos and provide logical explanation
eg Galileo's telescope showed 'heliocentrism' → what was the superstition before this?

③ Scientific theories address gender bias and patriarchal beliefs

This increases your

→ Role of men in sex detection.

demand hitting capability (needed → to increase visibility of content)

④ Scientific education sensitizes people about stratification, gender bias, taboos and promote equality.
→ school dilutes caste beliefs.

⑤ Secularization and Scientific Revolution
Science and technology led to Migration during Scientific Revolution, leading to diluted 'Purity - Pollution' theories.

Yet, science has also contributed to taboos indirectly.

① IVF and Ultrasound being used for feticides, Sex determination and designer babies, promoting caste/race.

② New religious movements extensively use social media and digital technology.

③ Social Media has created unreal standards of objectification and looks against women.

Yet, Science and technology have positively helped make a more egalitarian society.

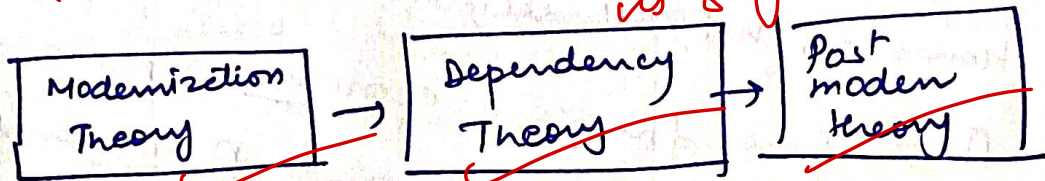
Well covered points!

5/10

7(a)

Development refers to the progressive growth of countries to achieve desirable outcomes. *well defined*

Development theories have continued to evolve over time. *mention how it defⁿ is subjective, & value-loaded*



Discourse

A. Modernization Theory

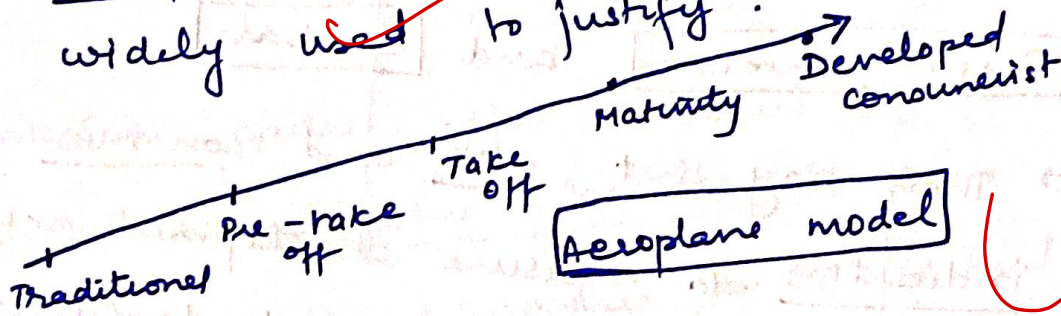
→ Developed by western scholars like Rowstow and Daniel Lerner.

→ modernization theory argues developed countries help in development of underdeveloped through technology, funding, seeds, ideologies etc.

→ The foundational thesis is low income countries are poor due

to internal value deficit.

→ 'Aeroplane' model of development
widely ~~used~~ to justify.



well depicted.

However, this theory is prejudiced to
appreciate Western countries according

to Dependency Theorists like AQ Frank

→ AQ Frank developed 'dependency theory' in response to the western
construct of development.

→ He claimed, poor countries are
poor due to historical colonialism
and neo-colonialism.

→ Development is restricted by unfavourable
terms of trade and debt burden.

→ He developed 'Satellite model' to
explain this discourse.

add
+ cultural
insensitivity
+ ethnocentrism
(key words
like these
can be
mentioned)

However, both discourses have been challenged by Post modernists like

Fajid Rehmana and Escobar

→ They say that GDP and economic indicators to measure development are shallow western constructs of development.

→ Proposed a new discourse to measure

+ Happiness index (Bhutan)

+ Green Index (Costa Rica)

+ Multi-dimensional poverty

+ women empowerment.

Health/
education

→ such discourse suggests multi-dimensional

view of development for 'developed' and 'underdeveloped'

eg Suriname has 97% land under trees → developed in green economy

Hence, developed and underdeveloped are evolving discourses to reflect new realities of societies which are sustainable, innovative and developing economically or otherwise.

recently
concluded

well
covered
points!

11 1/2
20

(b)

Political parties refer to social groups aimed at contesting elections to gain power. Political parties, on other hand, are social groups that are voluntary and aim to influence power wielders. *you mean pressure groups.*

Differences between political parties and pressure groups :

Basis	Political party	Pressure group
<u>Aim</u>	They aim to directly command <u>power</u> for <u>legitimate</u> authority.	They hold <u>indirect power</u> to influence policy (<u>Pluralist</u> mode of power)
<u>election</u>	They are elected to power by <u>voting</u> <u>similar mechanisms</u>	These are <u>voluntary</u> <u>organizations</u> to achieve <u>collective interest</u>

→ good sub categories by adding the "basis" of difference.

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Interest	They coordinate and <u>define</u> <u>collective goals</u> for society (Parsons)	They are concerned with collective goals of <u>specific</u> <u>interest groups</u> (Dahl)
Methods	They directly make <u>legislations</u> and <u>policies</u> ⇒ use only <u>Constitutional</u> methods	They use <u>unconstitutional</u> methods like <u>lobbying</u> along with <u>reports</u> , <u>think cells</u> .
Function	Direct society towards <u>development</u> and manage interests as ' <u>honest brokers</u> ' (Tocquaville)	Provide <u>feedback</u> to the <u>policies</u> & act as <u>pressure</u> valve (Larry Diamond)
Accountability	They are directly <u>accountable</u> to <u>public</u>	<u>not directly</u> <u>accountable</u> to <u>public</u>
Ideology	have a clear <u>sustained</u> ideology	May / may not have <u>a rigid</u> <u>ideology</u>

well covered points.

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Bureaucracy

well organized
and ~~structured~~
with clear
bureaucracy

may be loosely
organized.

vision

usually long
term vision
(eg \$5tr economy)

usually myopic
and may hinder
development
(eg - environment
groups)

Can add
funding
method

Despite differences, both pressure groups

and political parties have some similarities
and dialectics

→ They both wield power in some forms.

→ Political parties may have pressure groups
within them (eg - Swarnajist, no changes
in Congress)

→ Pressure groups may become political
parties (eg - AAP)

→ Pressure groups may collude with
political parties to fulfill their
interests

Political parties and pressure groups
are important actors in pluralistic
societies and share complex relationship

give eg
of both
pressure
groups
& political
parties

well
covered

dimension

A
well
rounded
answer

12
20

7 (c)

Durkheim in his 'Elementary Form of Religious life' and Max Muller

in his seminal work studied totemism and naturism ^{respectively} as two forms of primitive religions, but with key differences within them.

relevant
could also add
defn in
intro

Differences between totemism and naturism

Basis	Totemism	Naturism
Basis	Religion as a <u>system of beliefs</u> relative to a ' <u>sacred</u> ' <u>totem</u> .	Religion as set of rituals for <u>appeasement</u> of <u>nature</u> to <u>prevent wrath</u> .
Worship	A <u>totem</u> is worshipped, which is nothing but <u>manifestation of society</u> .	Nature is worshipped with <u>personification</u> eg - Indra (Rain) Surya (Sun)

Function	key function of <u>Social cohesion</u> and <u>social control</u> over followers	Reduce <u>fear</u> and <u>uncertainty</u> from the unseen events of <u>destruction</u> by nature.
Ethnography and Reliability	studied specifically for <u>santha</u> tribes	studied for <u>general society</u>
Spirit and power	only specific totem has <u>extraordinary powers</u> .	They believe every element of nature to have spirit and <u>extraordinary power</u>

good coverage of points!
keep it up.

yet similarities amongst both

- ① Both perform rituals under religion
- ② Religion doesn't need priest/witch unlike animism.
- ③ ^{Both rooted in} function of primitive societies
- ④ Both believe nature will continue to exist in modern societies

⑤ Both agree religion is functional
Hence, nativism and totemism give a more holistic view of evolution of Religion across societies

rather say both provide solace (show functions of both)

8/10